Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge Baton Rouge, Louisiana December 31, 2004

Under provisions of state law, this report is a public document. Acopy of the report has been submitted to the entity and other appropriate public officials. The report is available for public inspection at the Baton Rouge office of the Legislative Auditor and, where appropriate, at the office of the parish clerk of court.

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May 17, 2005

Independent Auditor's Report

Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge Baton Rouge, Louisiana

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the

Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge

as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Commission's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge, as of December 31, 2004, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted n the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated May 17, 2005, on our consideration of the Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information beginning on page five, are not required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Yours truly,

Hawthorn, Waymouth & Carroll L. L. P.

As financial management of the Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge (BREC) we offer readers of this financial statement an overview and analysis of BREC financial activities. This narrative is designed to assist readers in focusing on significant financial issues, identify changes in financial position, identify material deviations from approved budget documents (if any) and identify individual fund issues or concerns.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is designed to focus on the current year's activities, resulting changes and currently known facts. It should be read in conjunction with the Letter of Transmittal and financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Assets of the Recreation and Park Commission exceeded its liabilities on December 31, 2004 by \$83,593,813 (net assets). Of this amount, \$12,947,595 (unrestricted net assets) may be used to meet ongoing obligations to our creditors.
- As of December 31, 2004, the primary governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$27,113,546, an increase of \$1,688,572 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 70% of this total amount, \$19,025,843 is available for spending at BREC's discretion (unreserved fund balance).

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

With implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 34, a government's presentation of financial statements has been greatly changed. This is the second year that BREC has adopted the new format. The new statements focus on the agency as a whole (government-wide) and its major individual funds. Both perspectives (government-wide and major fund) allow the reader to address relevant questions, broaden a basis for comparison (year- to-year or government-to-government) and should enhance BREC accountability.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Government-wide financial statements are designed to be similar to private sector business in that all governmental and business-type activities are consolidated into columns which add to a total for the primary government. These statements, for the first time, combine governmental fund's current financial resources with capital assets and long-term obligations. Donated infrastructure is included. Also presented in the government-wide financial statements is a total column for business-type activities of the primary government. There are no other component units to which BREC may be obligated to provide financial assistance; and no other component units are represented in these statements.

The Statement of Net Assets presents information on all the agency's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, changes in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether or not the financial position of the agency is improving.

Government-Wide Financial Statements (Continued)

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how BREC net assets have changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods. For example, uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave result in cash flows for future periods. The focus of the Statement of Activities is on both the gross and net cost of various activities which are provided by the government's general tax and other revenues. This is intended to summarize information and simplify the user=s analysis of cost of various governmental services and/or subsidy to various business-type activities.

Governmental activities reflect those recreation programs provided by BREC to the general public such as golf, tennis, sports leagues, classes, etc; and maintenance of park facilities. Also included in governmental activities are the programs and maintenance of special facilities such as the Baton Rouge Zoo, Magnolia Mound Plantation House, Bluebonnet Swamp and others. Since all of BREC's activities are government type, there is no presentation of business-type activities reflected in these financial statements.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Traditional users of governmental financial statements will find the fund financial statements presentation more familiar. The focus is now on major funds rather than generic fund types.

Governmental Funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Governmental Major Fund presentation is presented on a sources and uses of liquid resources basis. This is the manner in which the financial plan is typically developed excluding certain timing differences between the budget basis and the generally accepted accounting principle (GAAP) basis. Unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's current financing requirements. The agency has presented the general fund and the capital projects fund as major funds.

Infrastructure Assets

General capital assets include land, improvements, to land, easements, buildings, vehicles, machinery and equipment, exotic and domestic live animals, infrastructure, and all other tangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives greater than two years and exceed the government's capitalization threshold (See Footnote #4: Changes in Capital Assets). Donated infrastructure assets are capitalized and are included in capital asset balances at market value at the date of acquisition. Prior to the implementation of the new reporting model, no depreciation was charged on general capital assets. Accumulated depreciation was recorded for the first time based on the date of acquisition and the life span of the asset in the 2002 financial statements.

Infrastructure Assets (Continued)

Accumulated depreciation was recorded for the first time based on the date of acquisition and the life span of the asset in the 2004 financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements are a required part of the basic financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Assets for 2004. Prior year data is not presented in the implementation year but will be included in future years for comparison purposes.

Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge Condensed Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2004

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
Assets	
Current and Other Assets	\$27,880,609
Restricted Assets	10,689,843
Capital Assets	<u>59,956,375</u>
Total Assets	<u>98,526,827</u>
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	11,456,906
Long-Term Liabilities	3,476,108
Total Liabilities	<u>14,933,014</u>
Net Assets	
Invested in Capital Assets	59,956,375
Restricted	10,689,843
Unrestricted	<u>12,947,595</u>
Total Net Assets	83,593,813

Government-Wide Financial Analysis (Continued)

Approximately 72% of the agency's net assets as of December 31, 2004 reflects investment in capital assets (land, buildings, infrastructure, animals, machinery and equipment). There is no related outstanding debt on those assets, as no debt was incurred in the acquisition of the assets. BREC uses these assets to provide services to the public, consequently these assets are not available for future spending. Another 13% of the agency's net assets are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used such as property tax approved by the electorate for specific purposes. Included are reserves of the General Fund and the entire Fund Balance of the Capital Improvement Fund. The remaining 15% of net assets, unrestricted assets, may be used to meet ongoing obligations of the agency to citizens and creditors.

The table below provides a summary of the changes in net assets for the year ended December 31, 2004:

Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge Condensed Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the Year Ended December 31, 2004

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
Revenues	
Program Revenues	
Charges for Services	\$6,018,384
Restricted Grant Aids	200,538
General Revenues	
Ad Valorem Tax	24,535,238
State Revenue Sharing	1,235,706
Other General Revenues	<u>1,071,431</u>
<u>Total Revenues</u>	33,061,297
Expenses	
Administrative and Planning	3,596,215
Maintenance Department Operations	7,934,807
Recreation Program Operations	11,159,635
Golf Operations	4,757,501
Community Outreach Programs	685,136
Zoo Operations	<u>3,391,667</u>
<u>Total Expenses</u>	<u>31,524,961</u>
Increase in Net Assets	1,536,336
Net Assets, January 1, 2004	80,575,589
Restatement of Net Assets	1,481,888
Net Assets, December 31, 2004	<u>83,593,813</u>

Financial Analysis of the Agency's Funds

As noted earlier, BREC uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds:

The focus of BREC's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of *spendable* resources. Such information is useful in assessing BREC financing requirements. In particular, *unreserved fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Commission. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the general fund was \$15,245,343, while total fund balance reached \$16,423,703. Compared with total fund balance of \$15,689,246 at the end of 2003, fund balance grew \$734,457 during 2004. A key factor contributing to this growth was an additional \$1,888,536 in ad valorem tax revenues.

Fund balance in the Capital Projects Fund increased \$954,115 in 2004, due to lower than anticipated expenditures for projects that were planned and budgeted, but not started in 2004. The Capital Projects Fund operates on a pay-as-you-go basis, and surplus cash balances remain available for those projects for construction at a later date.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Louisiana Local Government Budget Act requires that the Commission adopt budget amendments whenever revenue collections fail to meet projections by more than 5%; or when actual projected expenditures exceed budgeted expenditures by more than 5%; or when actual beginning fund balance fails to meet estimated beginning fund balance by more than 5% if fund balance is being used to fund current year expenditures. The budget amendments described in the next paragraph were made in 2004 at BREC's discretion for management's purposes, and were not required budget adjustments as defined by the Local Government Budget Act.

The total difference between the original 2004 General Fund budget and the final amended version was a decrease in budget appropriations of \$175,000. Reductions in appropriations were approved by the Commission during 2004; due primarily in changes in golf course operations. These additional expenditure appropriations were made possible by amendments to anticipated revenues which increased from \$23,140,000 on the original budget document to \$24,535,000 by December 31, 2004, due mostly to increases in ad valorem tax revenues which were then mostly offset by reductions in golf revenues. Ad valorem tax revenues increased approximately 10.3%, or \$2,289,731 over the prior year; from \$22,245,507 in 2003 to \$24,535,238 in 2004.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets:

BREC's investment in capital assets for its governmental type activities as of December 31, 2004 amounts to \$59,956,375 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, and moveable property consisting of furniture, machinery and equipment and live animals. Net accumulated depreciation represents approximately 47% of the original book value of all capital assets, and approximately 60% of depreciable capital assets. Capital Asset additions in 2004 were \$5,422,534, or approximately 9% of the book value of all depreciable assets.

Major capital asset events during the 2004 fiscal year included the following:

- Improvements at Clark Park Golf Course were completed in 2004. Rebuilding the golf course and addition of a driving range cost approximately \$1,300,000, of which \$259,730 was expended in 2004.
- A hunter/jumper course is under construction at the Horse Activity Center. In 2004 there were expenditures of \$541,522 for that and other improvements.
- Renovation of a building for a new administration office on Florida Blvd was begun in 2004. Expenditures of \$446,787 were made in 2004 for hazardous material abatement and other renovations.
- Two recreation centers were constructed in 2004. For a recreation center at Maplewood Park there were expenditures of \$534,379; and for a senior citizen recreation facility at Webb Park expenditures were \$381,152 in 2004.
- Construction of new ballfields continued in 2004 at Oak Villa Park. In 2004 expenditures were \$484,173. More improvements are planned in 2005, including development of a neighborhood park facility at Oak Villa. Total expenditures to-date for improvements at Oak Villa Park are \$2,014,422 through December, 2004.

Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation) December 31, 2004

		Governmental <u>Activities</u>
Land		\$25,008,508
Moveable Property and Equipment		3,232,398
Immoveable Property		31,715,469
	<u>Total</u>	<u>59,956,375</u>

Capital Asset and Debt Administration (Continued)

Long-Term Debt:

BREC had no long-term debt from the beginning to the end of the current fiscal year.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of BREC finances for all those with an interest in the agency's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the BREC Finance Department, P. O. Box 15887, Baton Rouge, LA 70895.

Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2004

	Primary Government GovernmentalActivities
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$10,168,372
Accounts receivable	1,263,460
Ad valorem taxes receivable	24,453,014
Investments securities	2,108,740
Prepaid and other	129,335
Inventory	447,531
Capital Assets - non depreciable	25,008,508
Capital Assets - depreciable, net	34,947,867
Total assets	98,526,827
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	1,229,237
Accrued expenses payable	127,659
Short term debt	9,400,000
Amounts held for others	103,245
Claims payable	573,977
Deferred revenues	22,788
Compensated absences	3,227,108
Life insurance payable	249,000
Total liabilities	14,933,014
Net Assets	
Invested in capital assets	59,956,375
Restricted for capital projects	10,689,843
Unrestricted	12,947,595
Total net assets	83,593,813

Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge Statement of Activities Year Ended December 31, 2004

	Expenses	Charges for <u>Service</u>	Total Govern- mental <u>Activities</u>
Function/Program			
Primary Government			
Governmental activities			
Administrative and planning	\$3,596,215		(\$3,596,215)
Maintenance department operations	7,934,807		(7,934,807)
Recreation program operations	11,159,635	\$6,018,384	(5,141,251)
Golf operations	4,757,501		(4,757,501)
Zoo operations	3,391,667		(3,391,667)
Community outreach	685,136		(685,136)
Total governmental activities	31,524,961	6,018,384	(25,506,577)
General revenue			
Taxes - propert	y		24,535,238
State revenue s	haring		1,235,706
Earnings on inv	vestments		648,211
Donations and	miscellaneous		623,758
Total general revenues			27,042,913
Change in net assets			1,536,336
Net Assets beginn	ing of year		80,575,589
Restatement of net	t assets		1,481,888
Net Assets end of	year		83,593,813

Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2004

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$6,113,090	\$4,055,282	\$10,168,372
Accounts receivable	866,501	396,959	1,263,460
Ad valorem taxes receivable	20,076,036	4,376,978	24,453,014
Investments securities		2,108,740	2,108,740
Prepaid and other	129,335		129,335
Inventory	393,284	54,247	447,531
Total assets	27,578,246	10,992,206	38,570,452
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	1,174,793	54,444	1,229,237
Accrued expenses payable		127,659	127,659
Short term debt	9,400,000		9,400,000
Amounts held for others	(17,015)	120,260	103,245
Claims payable	573,977		573,977
Deferred revenues	22,788		22,788
Total liabilities	11,154,543	302,363	11,456,906
Fund Balance			
Reserved for:			
Encumbrances	785,076	355,096	1,140,172
Inventory	393,284	54,247	447,531
Unreserved - designated		6,500,000	6,500,000
Unreserved - unrestricted	15,245,343	3,780,500	19,025,843
Total fund balance	16,423,703	10,689,843	27,113,546
Total liabilities and fund equity	27,578,246	10,992,206	38,570,452

Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2004

Fund balances - total governmental funds

\$27,113,546

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement

of net assets are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore are not reported in the governmental funds

Governmental capital assets

112,519,284

Less accumulated depreciation

(52,562,909)

59,956,375

Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds:

Compensated absences payable

(3,227,108)

Life insurance payable

(249,000)

Net assets of governmental activities

83,593,813

Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

Year Ended December 31, 2004

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total
Revenue			
Local sources:			
Ad valorem taxes	\$20,148,702	\$4,386,536	\$24,535,238
Recreation activity fees	6,018,384		6,018,384
Earnings on investments	430,504	217,707	648,211
Donations and Miscellaneous	123,237	299,983	423,220
State sources:			
Revenue sharing	1,002,095	233,611	1,235,706
Restricted grants-in-aid		200,538	200,538
Total revenue	27,722,922	5,338,375	33,061,297
Expenditures			
Current:			
Administrative and planning	7,325,460	142,540	7,468,000
Maintenance department operations	6,078,613		6,078,613
Recreation program operations	7,306,279		7,306,279
Golf operations	3,314,951		3,314,951
Zoo operations	2,402,978		2,402,978
Community outreach	560,184		560,184
Capital Outlay		4,241,720	4,241,720
Total expenditures	26,988,465	4,384,260	31,372,725
Net change in fund balances	734,457	954,115	1,688,572
Fund balance - beginning	15,689,246	9,735,728	25,424,974
Fund balance - ending	16,423,703	10,689,843	27,113,546

Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds December 31, 2004

Net Changes in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$1,688,572
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement activities		
are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in		
the statement of activities the cost of those assets are allocated over		
their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.		
Capital outlay	4,241,720	
Depreciation expense	(3,708,983)	532,737
Some expenses reported in the statement of activity do not require		
the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported		
as expenditures in governmental funds		
Compensated absences	(669,973)	
Life insurance	(15,000)	(684,973)
Change in net assets of governmental activities		1,536,336

Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge General Fund

Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Budget and Actual (GAAP Basis) Year Ended December 31, 2004

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual (Budgetary	Variance Favorable
	Original	Final	Basis)	(Unfavorable)
Revenue			 	,
Local sources:				
Ad valorem taxes	\$19,000,000	\$20,390,000	\$20,148,702	(\$241,298)
Recreation activity fees	6,716,000	5,957,000	6,018,384	61,384
Earnings on investments	180,000	409,000	430,504	21,504
Donations and Miscellaneous	101,000	101,000	123,237	22,237
State sources:				
Revenue sharing	980,000	960,000	1,002,095	42,095
Federal grants			200	
Total revenue	26,977,000	27,817,000	27,722,922	(94,078)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Salaries and wages	13,879,500	15,138,500	15,894,932	(756,432)
Payroll taxes and benefits	3,329,000	3,170,000	2,191,987	978,013
Materials and supplies	3,359,000	3,461,000	3,574,429	(113,429)
Utilities	1,374,000	1,346,000	1,403,426	(57,426)
All Other	4,536,000	3,729,000	3,923,691	(194,691)
Total expenditures	26,477,500	26,844,500	26,988,465	(143,965)
Net change in fund balances	499,500	972,500	734,457	(238,043)
Fund balance - beginning	15,689,246	15,689,246	15,689,246	
Fund balance - ending	16,188,746	16,661,746	16,423,703	(238,043)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge (the Commission) is a body corporate created by Act 246 of the 1946 Session of the Legislature and reorganized by Act 95 of the 1985 Legislature. The Commission has the power to sue and be sued, and to purchase and operate parks and recreation facilities not inconsistent with the laws of the State of Louisiana or the ordinances of the governing authority of East Baton Rouge Parish. The Commission is composed of nine members who serve without compensation.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

GASB Statement 14 establishes criteria for determining the governmental reporting entity and component units that should be included within the reporting entity. Under provisions of this statement, the Commission is considered a primary government since it is a special purpose government that is legally separate and is fiscally independent of other state or local governments. As used in GASB Statement 14, fiscally independent means that the Commission may, without the approval or consent of another governmental entity, determine or modify its own budget, levy its own taxes or set rates or charges, and issue bonded debt. The Commission has no component units, defined by GASB Statement 14 as other legally separate organizations for which the elected commission members are financially accountable. There are no other primary governments with which the Commission has a significant relationship.

B. Basis of Presentation

Basic financial statements of the Commission consist of the government-wide statements on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and the fund financial statements. The statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to governmental units.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements include the statement of net assets and the statement of activities for all non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. The government-wide presentation focuses primarily on the sustainability of the Commission as an entity and the change in aggregate financial position resulting from the activities of the fiscal period.

Governmental Activities represent programs which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

The Commission does not engage in any Business-Type Activities.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

B. <u>Basis of Presentation</u> (Continued)

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Indirect costs are not allocated by function for financial reporting in this statement. Program revenues include (1) charges to customers who purchase or use goods and services provided by a given function or segment, and (2) grants that are restricted to meet the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. This includes internally dedicated resources such as restricted property taxes.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fund financial statements are very similar to the traditional government fund statements as presented by governments prior to the issuance of GASB 34. Emphasis is now on major funds in either the governmental or business-type categories.

The daily accounts and operations of the Commission continue to be organized on the basis of funds and account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, equity, revenues, and expenditures, or expenses as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The various funds of the primary government are grouped, into generic fund types and two broad fund categories as follows:

Governmental Activities Presented as Governmental Funds in the Fund Financial Statements:

General Fund - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Commission. The General Fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in other funds. Transactions, which in previous years were recorded in special revenue and internal service funds, are now recorded in the general fund.

C. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized in the year for which they are levied.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

C. <u>Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus</u> (continued)

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

All governmental funds are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other uses) in net current assets. Governmental funds are maintained on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Governmental fund revenues resulting from exchange transactions are recognized in the fiscal year in which the exchange takes place and meets the government's availability criteria (susceptible to accrual). Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. Charges for services, fines and forfeits, and most governmental miscellaneous revenues, including investment earnings are recorded as earned since they are measurable and available. The Commission definition of available means expected to be received within sixty days of the end of the fiscal year.

Non-exchange transactions in which the Commission receives value without directly giving value in return includes property tax, special assessments, grants, entitlements and donations. Property taxes are considered measurable in the calendar year of the tax levy if collected soon enough to meet the availability criteria. Sales taxes and gross receipts business taxes are considered "measurable" when the underlying transaction occurs and meets the availability criteria. Anticipated refunds of such taxes are recorded as reductions of revenue when they are refunded. Special assessments are recognized as revenues only to the extent that individual installments are considered current assets in the governmental fund types. Revenues from grants, entitlements and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources can be used.

D. Budget Practices

Annually the Commission adopts operating budgets for all governmental funds. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The proposed budget is prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. It is made available for public inspection at the Superintendent's office. The budget is introduced to the Commission at it's meeting in October of every year. It is adopted by the Commission at the November meeting after a public hearing. Amendments are recommended to the Commission as needed, and approved at public meetings.

All appropriations lapse at year end. Formal budget integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the governmental funds. The board of commissioners reserves all authority to change the budgets.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. <u>Budget Practices</u> (Continued)

ENCUMBRANCES

Encumbrances represent purchase orders, contracts, or other commitments; and are recorded in budgetary funds to reserve portions of applicable appropriations. The Commission uses a manual encumbrance accounting system for reporting purchase orders placed late in the year for which goods were not received by December 31st. At year end, outstanding purchase orders are established as a reservation of fund balance for reporting purposes only, since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities.

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Equity

CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash-on-hand, cash for the payroll cash account, petty cash, and brokerage accounts that contain money market account balances and investment in stock equities.

Bank account balances are maintained at a local bank into which monies are deposited and from which most disbursements are made. A brokerage account is maintained to account for activities related to a stock portfolio.

Investments are reported at fair market value. Securities are valued at the last reported sales price prior to the year end.

INVENTORIES AND PREPAID ITEMS

Merchandise inventories (items held for resale) and supplies inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market, using a moving weighted average. In the governmental fund types, inventoried items are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased. Inventory balances at year-end are equally offset by fund balance reserves.

INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Interfund transactions are limited generally to transactions involving non-cash transfers between funds. These amounts are reported as "due to/from" other funds". The Commission does not make a practice of making interfund cash loans, short-term or long-term.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable consists primarily of ad valorem taxes receivable. Taxes are reported net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Equity (Continued)

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets, which include land and land improvements, buildings, equipment and infrastructure assets (roads, parking lots, lighting, bridges, drainage systems, etc.), are reported in the governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capitalization thresholds are defined by Commission policy in procedure manuals of the Finance department, and are generally for items greater than \$1,000.

All assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add value to the asset or materially extended its useful life are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized in the year that the expenditure is made. *Depreciation* on all capital assets, excluding land and improvements, is calculated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the assets.

All infrastructure assets purchased by the Commission since 1982 are recorded at actual cost as capital assets and depreciated accordingly. Infrastructure assets acquired prior to 1982 were recorded at estimated values prepared in 1982.

LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term obligations expected to be financed from governmental funds are reported in the government-wide statement of net assets, but not in the governmental funds.

COMPENSATED ABSENCES

All employees earn vacation leave at the rates from 100 hours per 2,080 paid hours per year (.0481 per paid hour) to 140 hours per 2,080 paid hours per year (.0673 per paid hour) depending upon length of service. A maximum of 45 days (360 hours) may be carried over from one year to the next. Upon resignation, retirement, or death, a maximum amount equal to 45 days (360 hours) of earned vacation leave is paid to the employee (or heirs) at the employee's current rate of pay.

Employees earn 120 hours per 2,080 paid hours per year (.0577 per paid hour) of sick leave each year, which may be accumulated without limit. Accumulated sick leave is not paid to an employee leaving service prior to retirement. A full-time employee (or heirs) may be paid for a maximum of 120 days (960 hours) of sick leave (or a combination of sick and vacation leave not to exceed 120 days) upon the employee's retirement (or death, if retirement eligible). Part-time employees are not eligible for pay for sick leave.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

E. <u>Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Equity</u> (continued)

COMPENSATED ABSENCES (Continued)

Commission employees of certain job classifications may accrue compensatory time in lieu of overtime payment up to a maximum of 40 hours. Comp time is paid by the Commission upon termination, resignation, retirement or death, up to the maximum balance of 40 hours.

The cost of leave privileges is recognized as a current-year payroll expenditure in the General Fund when leave is actually taken, or when employees (or their heirs) are paid for accrued unused leave. In the government-wide financial statements the total compensated absences liability is recorded as an expense and a long-term obligation and allocated on a functional basis.

RESERVES AND DESIGNATIONS OF FUND EQUITY

Some portions of fund balance in the governmental fund types are reserved to indicate that a portion of equity is legally restricted to a specific future use and is not available for appropriation or expenditure. Designated portions of fund balance indicate tentative future spending plans, which may be changed and are subject to subsequent authorization before expenditures can be made. Designations are made for specific indicated purposes included in the title and require budgetary appropriations in subsequent years.

NET ASSETS

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt consist of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation reduced by the outstanding balance of any debt proceeds used for the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use by external parties such as creditors, grantors, laws or regulations of other governments.

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions. Those estimates affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. They may also affect reported amounts of revenues and expenses of proprietary funds and the government-wide financial statements during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

F. Change in the Application of Accounting Principle and Restatement of Net Assets

During 2004, the City-Parish and the City-Parish Employees' Retirement System (CAPERS) determined that the CAPERS system should be reported as a multiple-employer cost sharing pension employees' retirement system instead of a multiple-employer agent plan that was previously reported since the implementation of GASB 25 and 27. All costs of the plan are shared equally, no separate calculation is made for contributions and the unfunded liability is not attributed to the individual employers. Under GASB 27, no pension obligation is reported as a liability, provided that all of the required contributions are made. All employers have made the applicable required contributions for each year. Therefore, the net pension obligation has been reduced to zero by the restatement of beginning net assets. Beginning net assets were also restated to correct the 2003 capitalization of fixed assets net of depreciation.

Restatement of net assets are as follows:

Adjustment for elimination of net pension obligation	\$1,308,009
Adjustment for capital assets net of depreciation	173,879
	<u>1,481,888</u>

Note 2 - Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

A. <u>Deposits</u>

Cash and cash equivalents, except for petty cash, consists of bank demand deposit (checking) accounts. The Commission maintains interest-bearing checking accounts secured by federal deposit insurance or the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent bank. The value of pledged securities plus federal deposit insurance must at all times equal the amount on deposit with the fiscal agent. The deposits are classified as Category I under GASB 3 as the collateral is held in a federal reserve pledge account in the Commission's name.

Cash and cash equivalents also consist of certificates of deposit regardless of the time to maturity on the Statement of Net Assets.

B. <u>Cash and Cash Equivalents Summary</u>

At December 31, 2004 the Commission has cash and cash equivalents as follows:

	Bank Balance	Book Balance
Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$10,786,784</u>	<u>\$10,168,372</u>

Note 2 - Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments (Continued)

C. <u>Investment Securities</u>

At December 31, 2004 the Commission had investment securities consisting of:

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Marketable Equity Securities	<u>\$2,108,740</u>	<u>\$2,108,740</u>

Marketable equity securities at December 31, 2004, consist of 48,854 shares of publicly traded common and preferred stock among a diverse cross section of corporations. The stock was originally acquired by donation in 1989. Additional shares have been acquired due to splits and stock dividends. The stock is in the custody of brokerage firm that is a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (Category 1). Fair values are based upon quoted prices of the New York Stock Exchange as of the close of business on December 31, 2004.

The Commission applies Governmental Accounting Standards Board statement No. 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools in accounting for its investment securities. Under this pronouncement, the marketable equity securities are reported at fair value and the corresponding change in value is recognized in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances.

Note 3 - Property Taxes

The 1974 Louisiana Constitution (Article 7, Section 18) provided that land and improvements for residential purposes be assessed at 10% of fair market value; other property and electric cooperative properties, excluding land, are to be assessed at 15%; and public service properties, excluding land, are to be assessed at 25% of fair market value. Fair market value is determined by the elected assessor of the parish on all property subject to taxation except public service properties, which are valued by the Louisiana Tax Commission (LRS 47:1957). The correctness of assessments by the assessor is subject to review and certification by the Louisiana Tax Commission. The assessor is required to reappraise all property subject to taxation at intervals of not more than four years. This year, 2004, was a reassessment year.

The 2004 property tax calendar is as follows:

Levy date	June 24, 2004
Millage rates adopted	June 24, 2004
Tax bills mailed	November 30, 2004
Due date	December 31, 2004
Lien date	January 1, 2005

Note 3 - Property Taxes (Continued)

State Law requires the sheriff to collect property taxes in the calendar year in which the assessment is made. If taxes are not paid by the due date, taxes bear interest at the rate of one and one-fourth percent per month until the taxes are paid (LRS 47:2101). After notice is given to the delinquent taxpayers, the Sheriff is required by the Constitution of the State of Louisiana to sell the least quantity of property necessary to settle the taxes and interest owed (LRS 47:2181). Therefore, there are no delinquent taxes at year-end.

Property taxes are considered measurable in the calendar year of the tax levy. Accordingly, the entire tax roll less an estimate for uncollectible taxes is recorded as taxes receivable in the current calendar year. Uncollectible taxes are those taxes which based on past experience will not be collected in the subsequent year and are primarily due to subsequent adjustments to the tax roll.

At the governmental level: Property taxes that are measurable and available (receivable within the current period and collected within the current period or within 60 days thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period) are recognized as revenue in the year of levy. Property taxes that are measurable, but not available, are recorded, net of estimated uncollectible amounts, as deferred revenues in the year of levy. Such deferred revenues are recognized as revenue in the fiscal year in which they become available.

At the entity-wide level: Property taxes are recognized in the year of the levy net of uncollectible amounts.

Property taxes receivable and estimated uncollectible taxes by fund type for governmental funds are as follows:

	Property Taxes <u>Receivable</u>	Estimated Uncollectible Property <u>Taxes</u>	Net Property Taxes <u>Receivable</u>
General Fund Capital Improvements Fund	\$20,515,942 _4,472,886	\$439,906 <u>95,908</u>	\$20,076,036 _4,376,978
<u>Total</u>	24,988,828	535,814	24,453,014

Note 4 - Changes in Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2004 was as follows:

	Balance at		Adjustments	Balance at
	January <u>1, 2004</u>	<u>Additions</u>	and (Delections)	December 31, 2004
Governmental Activities	·			
Capital assets not depreciated				
Land	<u>\$25,008,508</u>			\$25,008,508
Amounts carried forward	25,008,508			25,008,508

Note 4 - Changes in Capital Assets (Continued)

Balance at January <u>1, 2004</u>	<u>Additions</u>	Adjustments and (Delections)	Balance at December 31, 2004
\$2,500,850			<u>\$25,008,508</u>
71,062,177 12,436,333	\$4,462,325 960,209	(\$67,107) (1,343,161)	75,457,395 12,053,381
83,498,510	5,422,534	(1,410,268)	87,510,776
(40,940,744) (8,316,516) (49,257,260)	(2,801,182) (907,801) (3,708,983)	403,334 403,334	(43,741,926) (8,820,983) (52,562,909)
<u>34,241,250</u> _59,249,758	1,713,551 1,713,551	(1,006,934) (1,006,934)	<u>34,947,867</u> 59,956,375
	January 1, 2004 \$2,500,850 71,062,177 12,436,333 83,498,510 (40,940,744) (8,316,516) (49,257,260) 34,241,250	January 1, 2004 \$2,500,850 71,062,177 12,436,333 960,209 83,498,510 5,422,534 (40,940,744) (8,316,516) (907,801) (49,257,260) (3,708,983) 34,241,250 1,713,551	January 1,2004 Additions and (Delections) \$2,500,850 71,062,177 12,436,333 960,209 (1,343,161) \$4,462,325 (\$67,107) (1,343,161) 83,498,510 5,422,534 (1,410,268) (40,940,744) (2,801,182) (8,316,516) (907,801) 403,334 (49,257,260) (3,708,983) 403,334 (49,257,260) 1,713,551 (1,006,934)

Depreciation expense for 2004 is charged to the following functions in the statement of activities:

Administrative and planning	\$229,852
Maintenance department operations	342,658
Recreation, program operations	2,184,633
Golf	608,895
Zoo	342,945
	<u>3,708,983</u>

Note 5 - Defined Benefit Plans

Substantially all of the Commission's full time employees participate in the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge Employees Retirement System (CPERS), an agent multiple employer public employee retirement system. The system was created under City of Baton Rouge Ordinance No. 235 on December 31, 1953, and is governed by a board of trustees consisting of seven members, consisting of four members elected by the general membership, the city-parish finance director, and two members appointed by the mayor-president.

Plan Description

The CPERS provides retirement benefits as well as disability and survivor benefits. Benefits are established and amended by state statute. The CPERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the City of Baton Rouge, Parish of East Baton Rouge Employees' Retirement System, P. O. Box 1471, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821, or by calling (225) 389-3272.

Note 5 - Defined Benefit Plans (Continued)

Funding Policy

The City-Parish government requires that the Retirement System be funded on an actuarially sound basis. Under the current plan, both employee and employer contributions are made to properly fund the system. In 2004, the employees made a mandatory contribution of 8.8% of gross earnings. The actuarially determined employer contribution rate during the 2004 fiscal year was 17.6% of active payroll.

The Commission's required contributions for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$1,690,893.

The annual required contribution for the current year was determined as part of the December 31, 2004, actuarial valuation using the Entry Age Normal Actuarial Cost Method with Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability. This method compares the theoretical reserve for service prior to the valuation date to plan assets. With this method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in an actuarial valuation is allocated on a level basis over both the earnings and service of the individual between entry age (date of membership in the system) and assumed exit age.

Significant actuarial assumptions used in the valuation include: (1) a rate of return on the investment of present and future assets of 7.75% per year, compounded annually; (2) projected salary increases of 3.75% per year compounded annually, attributable to inflation; (3) additional projected salary increases based on years of service and age attributable to seniority and merit; (4) no post-retirement benefit increases. The actuarial value of assets was determined using the Expected Value Method. This asset valuation method involves the determination of expected value, based on the actuarial asset value at the beginning of the previous year. The difference between the expected value and the market value for total (unrealized and realized) investment gains/losses is then reflected at the rate of 20% per year for each of the subsequent five years. This technique smooths the volatility of market value for investments.

The initial Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) will be amortized over 30 years (closed amortization period) as a level percentage of payroll, assuming payroll increases of 3.75% per year during the first 15 years of the amortization period and 0% per year during the remaining 15 years. Each change in UAAL will be amortized over the greater of 20 years or the remaining amortization period for the initial UAAL, as a level percent of payroll assuming payroll increases per year over the 30-year period. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2004, is 20 years.

Four-Year Trend Information for the Retirement System (Commission Only) Annual Pension Percentage of Net Pension Fiscal Year Ending Cost (APC) Contributed **Obligation** December 31, 2004 \$1,660,282 100% \$1,660,282 December 31, 2003 73% 1,308,009 1,741,059 December 31, 2002 1,231,783 70% 841,862 December 31, 2001 998,689 76% 477,397

Note 6 - Compensation to Commissioners

All members of the Commission serve without compensation.

Note 7 - Post Employment Benefits

Commission employees are eligible to continue participation in health, dental and life insurance programs upon retirement.

A. Health and Dental Benefits

All full-time employees of the Commission at their option participate in the employees' group health program. Upon retirement the employee may continue his coverage with the same benefits payable to active employees. Retirees pay a contribution based on years of service, with a maximum contribution of 32% of the base plan; and 100% of the additional cost if they choose a plan with higher coverage benefits. BREC expenditures for health and medical benefits for retirees were \$99,009 in 2004. In 2004, there were 43 retirees participating in the health plan.

B. Life <u>Insurance Benefits</u>

The Commission provides a \$4,000 life insurance benefit to employees who retired prior to January 1, 1996, a \$5,000 benefit to those who retired after January 1, 1996 and before January 1, 2004, and a \$10,000 benefit to those who retired after January 1, 2004. This benefit is payable to the retiree's survivors upon the retiree's death. BREC made no payments in 2004 for retiree life insurance benefits. As of December 31, 2004, there were 54 BREC employees eligible for life insurance.

C. Other Benefits

The Commission provides a supplemental payment to retirees based on the years of service and number of years retired. This supplement is paid in installments in the second, third and fourth quarter of the year. It is contingent on annual approval by the Commission. A retiree may receive a maximum supplement up to \$1,250; and the minimum supplement is \$30 per year. BREC paid \$28,418 to retirees in 2004 for supplemental pay benefits. In 2004, there were 54 retired employees eligible for benefits.

Note 8 - Short-Term Debt

As of December 31, 2004, the Commission had an outstanding note payable to Bank One of Baton Rouge for \$9,400,000. The original date was July 18, 2004 and matured on February 28, 2005. The interest rate is 1.15%. The note is secured from a pledge of all revenues for 2005, and the purpose is for tax anticipation. Total interest paid on short-term borrowings for 2004 was \$53,938.

Note 8 - Short-Term Debt (Continued)

Short-term debt activity during 2004 is as follows:

Beginning balance	\$9,400,000
Debt retired	(9,400,000)
Debt issued	9,400,000
Ending balance	9,400,000

Note 9 - Long Term Debt

<u> </u>	Balance January 1,			Balance December 1,	Due Within
Governmental Activities	<u>2004</u>	<u>Additions</u>	Reduction	<u>2004</u>	One Year
Compensated absences payable	\$2,557,134	\$1,339,948	(\$669,974)	\$3,227,108	\$700,000
Life insurance payable	234,000	15,000		249,000	<u>10,000</u>
<u>Totals</u>	2,791,134	1,354,948	(669,974)	3,476,108	<u>710,000</u>

Note 10 - Receivables and Payables

A. Balances due to/from other funds at December 31, 2004

There were no balances due to/from between funds of the Commission at December 31, 2004.

B. <u>Included in accounts receivable are amounts due from other governmental agencies:</u>

	<u>Federal</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governmental Activities				
General Fund		\$676,140	\$107,437	\$783,577
Capital Impr Fund	<u>\$84,273</u>	<u>152,743</u>	<u>1,200</u>	238,216
<u>Totals</u>	84,273	828,883	<u>108,637</u>	1,021,793

Note 11 - Risk Management

A. Types of Risk

The Commission is self-insured for general liability, worker's compensation, and unemployment compensation.

For buildings, the Commission is self-insured in the aggregate on the first \$250,000. For vehicles, the Commission is self-insured on the first \$50,000 per occurrence. There were no settlements that exceeded insurance coverage in the past three years.

Note 11 - Risk Management (Continued)

B. Accounting for Risk

In accordance with GASB Statement #10 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues" the Commission accounts for and reports risk management activities in the General Fund within the constraints of the modified accrual basis of accounting. Claims paid under the self-insurance risk activities are recorded as expenditures. There were no major changes in insurance coverage for the year ended December 31, 2004.

C. Contingent Liabilities - Claims and Judgments

The Commission is a defendant in various tort claims and lawsuits involving general liability, automobile liability, personnel suits and contractual matters. In accordance with FASB Statement No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, litigation and other claims against the Commission for which there is greater than a reasonable probability of loss as of the balance sheet date.

An amount of \$234,000 has been recorded as a long-term obligation on the Government-wide Statement of Net Assets for estimated claims and judgments for risk management purposes. Incremental claim costs are required by GASB Statement No. 30, and account for approximately 2% of that total. It is the government's policy to pay judgments against the Commission on a current basis from available financial resources of the General Fund.

D. Employee Benefits

The Commission provides medical insurance benefits to its full-time employees who choose to participate. In 2004 the Commission contributed approximately 65% of the cost of the base plan; and employees approximately 35%; additionally, employees pay the full cost of additional premiums for plans with higher coverage benefits. The Commission also provides certain life insurance benefits for retired employees which it self-insures. All of the Commission's full-time employees become eligible for these benefits when they reach normal retirement age while working for the Commission. Health care benefits are provided through an insurance company who's monthly premiums are paid jointly by the retiree and the Commission. The Commission's cost of providing these benefits are recognized as expenditures when the payments or monthly premiums are paid. Cost to the Commission for employee health benefits in 2004 was \$671,847.

Note 12 - Subsequent Events

There are no subsequent events to the date of this report that would materially affect the stated value of assets or liabilities, or alter the financial position of the Commission as represented in these financial statements.

Note 13 - Fund Designations

Designations for the Capital Project Fund as of December 31, 2004, are as follows:

Recreation Building Construction	\$4,000,000
Zoo Tiger Exhibit	1,000,000
Natural Resources Management	<u>1,500,000</u>

6,500,000

Note 14-Related Party Transactions

The BREC Foundation, a non-profit organization, was formed in 2003 for the purpose of raising funds and seeking grants for the Commission. Operations began in 2004 and was funded by \$120,000 stipend from the Commission.

HAWTHORN, WAYMOUTH & CARROLL, L.L.P.

J.CHARLES PARKER, C.P.A. LOUIS C. McKNIGHT, III, C.P.A. ANTHONY J. CRISTINA, III, C.P.A. CHARLES R. PEVEY, JR., C.P.A. DAVID J. BROUSSARD, C.P.A.



CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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May 17, 2005

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed with Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge Baton Rouge, Louisiana

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund, of the Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004, which collectively comprise the Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 17, 2005. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance that is required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards and is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned cost as item 2004-1.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge, management, the Louisiana Legislative Auditor, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513 this report is distributed by the Louisiana Auditor as a public document.

Hawthorn, Waymouth & Corroll L.L.P.

Yours truly,

Recreation and Park Commission for the Parish of East Baton Rouge Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs and Prior Year Findings Year Ended December 31, 2004

Compliance

2004-1 and 2003-1 (Prior Year) Audit Report

Condition

The audit report is to be submitted no more than six months after the end of the fiscal year. The report has been delayed due to the unforeseen issues in the second year of the conversion of GASB 34.

Recommendation

Planning and preparation should be made to anticipate circumstances which would delay report beyond the required filing date.

Management's Response

Management agrees with the recommendation.

Corrective Action

Proper planning and scheduling will be implemented and monitored to insure the report is timely filed in the future.